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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 32, No. 4 January 26, 1973

FAMOUS COOLIDGE MANUSCRIPT ACQUIRED BY THE LIBRARY

The Library of Congress has acquired the original manuscript of the statement issued by President Calvin Coolidge that he did not choose to run in 1928. The full text in Coolidge's hand consists of 12 words: "I do not choose to run for President in nineteen twenty eight." Copies were distributed to the press on August 2, 1927, at the summer White House in Rapid City, S. Dak.

A memorandum in the papers of Coolidge's secretary, Everett Sanders, and included in Claude Fuess' biography, *Calvin Coolidge: The Man From Vermont* (1940), explains the provenance of the document. In late July 1927, the President wrote out the statement in the presence of Mr. Sanders. He subsequently arranged to have the announcement made public on August 2. At 11:30 a.m. on that day Coolidge summoned Sanders to his office and wrote out the message again on a small slip of paper. Typed copies were then made and personally distributed to representatives of the press by the President.

This somewhat ambiguous statement, made against a background of speculation about Coolidge's intentions, is one of the most famous presidential utterances in American political history. The manuscript is a gift of Mrs. Hilda Sanders of Dearborn, Mich., widow of Everett Sanders. It is available for examination in the Manuscript Reading Room.

[*Paul T. Heffron*]

TEACHING CREATIVE WRITING CONFERENCE BEGINS JAN. 29

Advance registration indicates a full house for each of the sessions of the Conference on Teaching Creative Writing, to be held Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30. Although all available seats are now reserved, they will be held only until the beginning of each session, when members of the public not registered in advance may be seated. Beginning with the second symposium on Monday afternoon and continuing until the end of the Conference, seats may also be available in the Whittall Pavilion, where proceedings can be viewed and heard on closed circuit television.

Following welcoming remarks by L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, the first symposium of the Conference will take place on Monday morning at 10:30. Chaired by Professor Elliott Coleman of Johns Hopkins University, a panel of John Ciardi, Paul Engle, George Garrett, Theodore Morrison, and Wallace Stegner will discuss "A Perspective of Academic Programs in Creative Writing." In the afternoon Michael Dennis Browne, John Ciardi, Elliott Coleman, Josephine Jacobsen, Anthony McNeill, and Miller Williams, with Paul Engle of the University of Iowa as chairman, will discuss "Teaching the Writing of Poetry." A program of readings at 8 p.m. Monday evening will feature novelist-poet Margaret Walker, poet Miller Williams, author William J. Lederer, and novelist John Barth.

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Professor Wallace Stegner of Stanford University will chair the third symposium, "Teaching the Writing of Fiction," on Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. Panel members will be John Barth, Ralph Ellison, Ernest J. Gaines, George Garrett, Robie Macauley, and Margaret Walker. At the final symposium at 2 p.m. Tuesday afternoon, John Ciardi will lead a panel of Ralph Ellison, Josephine Jacobsen, William J. Lederer, N. Scott Momaday, Louis D. Rubin, Jr., and Wallace Stegner on "The Writing of Non-Fiction Prose." The conference will close that evening with a program of readings by poet Anthony McNeill, poet Michael Dennis Browne, poet-novelist N. Scott Momaday, and novelist Ernest J. Gaines.

Conference participants have been invited to attend the annual meeting of the Associated Writing Programs to be held at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, January 31, in the Coolidge Auditorium. AWP, formed in 1967, has its headquarters at Washington College, Chestertown, Md. George Garrett, University of South Carolina, is President, Walton Beacham, University of Richmond, and Robert Day, Washington College, are co-directors.

THE FRENCH STRING TRIO TO PERFORM FEBRUARY 2

On Friday evening, February 2, the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress will sponsor a concert of instrumental chamber music featuring the French String Trio. The members of this ensemble are Gerard Jarry, violin; Serge Collot, viola; and Michel Tournus, violoncello. This ensemble was founded in 1959. Their program will include Trio in B flat major, Op. 53, No. 2, H.XVI: 42b by Joseph Haydn; Trio in A minor, Op. 77b by Max Reger; and Divertimento in E flat major, K. 563 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

The concert will begin promptly at 8:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library. Tickets for this concert will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St., N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m., on Monday, January 29. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

This concert will be broadcast in its entirety over WETA-FM (90.9), and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

LIBRARY TRAINING PROGRAMS

Over 100 applications have been received, have been approved, and are being funded under the Library-wide tuition support training program. The program, announced in the December 22 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*, has met with good response from the staff; a complete report will be published as soon as the data have been compiled.

Recent figures compiled on funds for training indicate that the Library had already increased its commitment to training opportunities even before this new program was introduced. In the first six months of fiscal 1973, $39,256 was committed to tuition, registration, and book fees for staff members. This compares to $30,826 expended for all of fiscal 1972.

The 1973 funds were allocated as follows: Librarian's Office, $1,124; Administrative, $4,847; Law, $439; Processing, $12,436; Reference, $8,408; Copyright, $355; Congressional Research Service, $11,647.

58 YEARS OF SERVICE TO LC COMPLETED BY MRS. CLARA LEGEAR

Mrs. Clara Egli LeGear on December 24 completed 11 years of service as the Library's Honorary Consultant in Historical Cartography, a period of voluntary service preceded by 47 years of full-time employment. Mrs. LeGear's continuous association with the Library for 58 years is believed to be unequalled in the Library's long history.

Clara Egli's initial appointment on December 16, 1914, was in the Cataloging Division. Eleven months later she transferred to the then Map Division, the unit with which she was associated for the remainder of her long and productive professional career. She held various positions in the Division and in 1950 was appointed to the newly-established position of Bibliographer, which she held until her retirement in December 1961.

Mrs. LeGear's responsibilities as Bibliographer were primarily concerned with compiling supplements to Philip Lee Phillips' four-volume *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress* (1909-1920). Volume 5 of the LeGear supplements was published in 1956, and Volume 6 appeared in 1963. The entries and author list of Volume 7 are in type and compilation of the index has now been completed; publication is expected in late 1973.

During her career, Mrs. LeGear has contributed a number of professional papers to geography, cartography, history, and library journals as well as several cartobibliographies and special studies which have been published by the Library.

Mrs. LeGear has been the recipient of a number of awards and honors, including the Meritorious Achievement Award of the Association of American Geographers (1952), the Honors Award of SLA's Geography and Map Division (1957), ALA's C. S. Hammond Award and LC's Distinguished Service Award, (1963), and designation, in 1968, as Honorary Fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York.

She was an honored guest at her 40- and 50-year service parties [see LC *Information Bulletin*, December 20, 1954, p. 8] and at her retirement party in 1961 at the Library [see LC *Information Bulletin*, December 18, 1961, p. 749].

At the Geography and Map Division's Christmas party on December 15, Division Chief Walter W. Ristow paid tribute to Mrs. LeGear's long and devoted service. He noted that, with compilation of the index to Volume 7 nearing completion, Mrs. LeGear had requested that her honorary consultantship not be extended. Mr. Ristow remarked that, in view of Mrs. LeGear's many honors and awards, it was difficult to recognize appropriately the termination of her unprecedented years of service. She was nonetheless presented a corsage from her G&M colleagues; a reproduction of the memorandum, approved August 24, 1949, by then Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans, which authorized reactivation of the *List of Geographical Atlases* project; and a portrait of the young Clara Egli, made in 1925, which was recently discovered in the files of the Prints and Photographs Division.

LATE HOWARD F. CLINE HONORED BY HISTORIANS

Howard Francis Cline, Director of the Library's Hispanic Foundation from 1952 until his death in 1971, received posthumously the Distinguished Service Award of the Conference on Latin American History on December 28. The award was accepted by Mrs. Mary W. Cline at the luncheon session of the Conference on Latin American History during the 87th Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association in New Orleans. Mrs. Josephita Boddie, Administrative Secretary of the Hispanic Foundation until her resignation in January 1972, was also an honored guest for the occasion.

The award, which includes a prize of $500 was given to Mr. Cline "in appreciation of his outstanding contributions to the study of Latin American History." The citation continues, "Through a lifetime of dedicated endeavor, Howard Francis Cline exemplified to the full the qualities of scholarship and service that our profession most highly values. He supported our Conference in its early years and gave to its subsequent development the benefit of his leadership, guidance, and counsel. His labors on behalf of similar organizations, in this country and in other countries, gained him the esteem of those with whom he worked. His students and his colleagues held him in respect. All were his friends. We offer this tribute in recognition of his many achievements and of the person he was."

The presentation was made by Charles Gibson, Chairman of the Committee on the Distinguished Service Award. The award has been made only once before, in 1970, when it was awarded to Charles C. Griffin, Professor Emeritus at Vassar College. Mr. Griffin was so honored in part for his editorship of

Latin America, A Guide to the Historical Literature, a publication that was prepared through the joint efforts of the Conference on Latin American History and the Library of Congress.

LC RECEIVES FEDERAL GRANT FOR EMPLOYEE ADVANCEMENT

The Personnel Office has announced that the Library of Congress has received approval from the Civil Service Commission of its proposal to administer a grant of up to $74,000 for the remainder of fiscal year 1973 for an employment and training plan under the authority of the Public Service Careers (PSC) Program of the Department of Labor. PSC is a two-part manpower utilization program designed to employ persons with limited education and skills (entry component) and to upgrade lower paid employees (upgrading component).

At the Library of Congress this PSC-funded project will be another facet of the increasing efforts to encourage individual advancement. Under the upgrading component, the Library of Congress will now be better equipped through use of this "seed money" to achieve further career ladder development and expand hiring and training opportunities. Upgrading opportunities for both general schedule (GS) and wage grade (WG) positions will result from "bridging" positions within the Library as well as aiming to satisfy needs to fill shortages for technicians and professional aids. Upgrade training opportunities will be open to employees on a competitive basis.

The entry component is similar to other manpower programs that provide funds enabling employers to "hire first and train later." Under the entry component the Library of Congress will pay the trainee's salary and fringe benefits out of budgeted funds, but receive partial reimbursement by the grant to pay for extraordinary costs incurred in implementing the components. Entry opportunities will result through vacancies created by the upgrading component. The Library will provide for each entry level PSC trainee an initial orientation, individual assessment of vocational and educational aptitudes, a career development plan, and counseling. Supervisors of PSC trainees will also receive specialized orientation and training in the elements of this program and their responsibilities under it.

Extraordinary costs specifically tied to the entry and upgrading components include those related to skills training, basic education courses, job restructuring and career ladder development, counseling and advisory services, supervisory training, and administrative services. The Library's PSC plan will be implemented by the Personnel Office during the next 15 months. Mrs. Linda Gainer of the Placement and Classification Office is the Project Officer.

[*Mrs. Linda Gainer*]

MOTOR VEHICLE UNIT ON THE MOVE
From Horse and Cart to Fleet of Cars

By Nancy R. Mitchell

Getting books and people to their destinations in the minimum amount of time has long been a concern of the Library of Congress. With the move to its new building in 1897, the Library expanded its staff and facilities and initiated services for the delivery of materials and the transportation of passengers. Then, as now, these duties were assigned to the Library's delivery section, now known as the Motor Vehicle Unit. A complicated procedure until the turn of the century, deliveries involved renting a horse from one of the many stables on Capitol Hill—possibly one of those located along Independence Avenue where the House Office Buildings now stand—as most Government agencies could not afford to own and maintain their own stables.

A few years later a horse was procured for the Library's needs, but in 1910, the Library bought its first motorized vehicle, an electric automobile, and established with this purchase the Motor Vehicle Unit which has since been functioning regularly. Growth of the Unit was rapid and by 1917, according to the *Annual Report* of the Librarian for that year, the Library owned two electric cars, one gasoline car, two motorcycles, and relied on horse-drawn conveyances only for emergencies.

Originally under the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Motor Vehicle Unit has undergone a number of organizational changes during its 62-year history, and is now part of the Central Services Division. In January 1972, the Unit became an independent section within the Division when it was separated from the Receiving Unit. Under the direction of Warner Patterson, Head of the Unit since 1966, the staff now numbers 12. Staff members are Henry W. Wright, Navy Yard shuttle; James W. McLeod, city run; William H. Bowman, Copyright shuttle; John D. McKinney, van driver; Franklin Peterson, substitute van driver; Alvin H. Louallen, Massachusetts Avenue-Taylor Street shuttle; Gary S. Gordon, Congress-

Capitol Hill run; Leroy Clarke, chauffeur for special assignments; Ell B. Childs, chauffeur for the Copyright Office; Richard Sheridan, Pickett Street shuttle; and James P. Pipkin, assistant chauffeur. Mesrs. Clarke, Wright, and Sheridan represent over 90 years of Federal service, as each has spent 30 or more years with the Library.

Potential employees of the Unit are required to pass special tests and to meet specific requirements when applying for a position. As staff members, they receive on-the-job training and are eligible to take special courses for advanced driver training offered periodically by the General Services Administration or other organizations and agencies in the area. At present, the staff of the Unit is completing an Emergency Vehicle Operation and Safety training course administered by the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington. The 40-hour course of classroom lecture and vehicle operation is planned to prepare the driver to meet emergency situations which may arise. The final two days of the course are devoted to testing the drivers' response and performance through a series of simulated stress situations.

The Motor Vehicle Unit operates 17 vehicles which are assigned to a variety of tasks: 11 cars used as shuttles between the annex buildings, two officials cars; four vans used for heavy duty assignments, which include the transfer from Dulles Airport of materials for the NPAC Program and the transport of Preservation Office materials to the Middle River storage area; one 30-passenger bus used as the Navy Yard Annex shuttle; and a heavy-duty truck assigned to the Card Division.

Until 1965, the Library owned its own vehicles and was responsible for their maintenance and replacement. At that time, the Library joined the GSA Motor Pool which owns and maintains vehicles used by most Government agencies. The Library owns only one official car at present.

Operating out of its new office in Room G-178 of the Main Building, the Unit meets the daily delivery needs of the Library and its staff.

The staff of the Motor Vehicle Unit are (front row l-r) Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Wright, Mr. Childs, Mr. Patterson, (back row l-r) Mr. Gordon, Mr. Peterson, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Pipkin, and Mr. Louallen. Not pictured: Mr. McKinney and Mr. Clarke.

STAFF NEWS

RETIREMENTS

Mrs. Irene M. Rogers, Supervisor of the Invoice Unit in the Order Division, retired on November 17 after completing more than 25 years of Federal service, all but the first few weeks of it with the Library's Order Division. An account of Mrs. Rogers' career in the Library appeared in the April 21, 1972, issue of the *Information Bulletin,* p. 179, when she was presented her 25-year Federal Service Award pin.

A reception honoring Mrs. Rogers upon her retirement was held on November 9 in the office of the Director of the Processing Department.

In addition to a gift, Mrs. Rogers was presented a book of signatures from her many friends throughout the Library. Her charming manner, constant cooperation, and dependable leadership will be greatly missed by the Library.

Mrs. Glafira R. Petroff, Senior Acquisitions Assistant in the Order Division, retired from the Library on December 29 after more than 12 years of Federal service, all of them with the Library.

A native of Russia, she came to the United States more than 20 years ago. She began her career at the Library in June 1960 as an Editorial Clerk-Typist in the Cyrillic Bibliographic Project. In July 1966 she transferred to the Order Division as Operations Clerk and subsequently was appointed to the position of Acquisitions Assistant. She was promoted to a Senior Acquisitions Assistant in March 1967. In addition to her regularly assigned duties, Mrs. Petroff translated much of the correspondence received by the Division that was written in French, Polish, and Russian.

A luncheon honoring Mrs. Petroff upon her retirement was attended by many of her co-workers. She plans to spend her leisure time painting, crocheting, and taking photographs.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Doreena Thomas Appointed Secretary to EO Office

Doreena L. Thomas has been appointed Secretary in a permanent status in the Equal Opportunity Office. Mrs. Thomas has been serving as Secretary in the Office since September 1971. Congress recently approved a request from the Library for a supplemental appropriation which makes possible the establishment of several permanent positions for this activity. [Announcement of the appointment of Thomas C. Brackeen to the permanent position of EO Coordinator appeared in the *Information Bulletin,* January 19, p. 15.] Mrs. Thomas will serve under the direction of the Coordinator and will assist the EO Investigator and the EO Officers and Counselors, who will continue serving on a part-time basis.

Mrs. Thomas joined the Library in February 1965 as a part-time employee and in June of that year continued on a full-time basis as a Production Assistant in the Catalog Maintenance Division of the Processing Department. She later was promoted to a Clerk-Typist in the Division. At the time of her appointment to the EO Office in 1971, Mrs. Thomas was serving as an Editorial Clerk in the Subject Cataloging Division.

Since joining the EO Office, Mrs. Thomas has participated in the From Nine to Five training course, Civil Service Commission Workshops in Shorthand Excellence and in Report Writing, and a course in psychology at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

Mrs. Thomas' duties as EO Office Secretary include scheduling of appointments for full- and part-time EO staff, taking of minutes of meetings and testimony, typing reports and correspondence, and handling the telephone calls and visitors who come to the EO Office.

Mrs. Thomas, her husband, and two sons live in Silver Hill, Md.

Appointments: Winston D. Bacon, deck attendant, GS-3, S&R, 4-600; Susan Hope Boren, analyst in education, GS-7, CRS Ed, 4456; Mary Jane Echenhofer, reading room assistant, GS-2, S&R, 4-600; Gilbert F. Young, mail and file clerk, GS-3, Desc Cat, 4517.

Temporary Appointments: Bette Jane Ackerman, analyst in social legislation, GS-9, CRS Ed, 4455; Johannes A. Binnendijk, analyst in international relations, GS-11, CRS F, 4352; Marjorie Niehaus, analyst in international relations, GS-9, CRS F, 4352.

Promotions: Audry O. Bennett, to card preparation assistant, GS-5, Cat Mgmt, 4304; Henry F. Birckbichler, DBPH, to operating accounting technician, GS-7, Card, 4386; Carolyn B. Brown, to section head and descriptive cataloging specialist, GS-13, Desc Cat, 4489; Edith M. Cannon, FRD, to administrative secretary, GS-7, E&G, 4539; Matthew O. Caulfield, to section head and descriptive cataloging specialist, GS-13, Desc Cat, 4489; E. Jean Connelly, to personnel clerk, GS-6, Pers Opns, 4526; Robert B. Ewald, to section head and descriptive cataloging specialist, GS-13, Desc Cat, 4519; Elizabeth C. Hightower, to section head and descriptive cataloging specialist, GS-13, Desc Cat, 4489; Evelyn M. Jay, to secretary, GS-6, Cop Cat, 4433; Louis A. Talley, Place

& Class, to library technician, GS-5, CRS L, 4488; Helen Walker, to cataloger, GS-7, Cop Cat, 4436.

Transfers: Patricia C. Moore, Ord, to card preparation assistant, GS-5, Cat Mgmt, 4304; Joan H. Souders, CRS A, to secretary to assistant chief, GS-5, Desc Cat, 4510.

Resignations: Deborjha G. Blackwell, CRS C; Robert F. Comeau, Cop Serv; Virgie Mae Harris, Cat Publ; Francis Hugo, CRS D; Ruby W. Ragin, FMO; Curtis F. Slaiman, CRS C.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Charles F. Cooney, Manuscript Librarian in the Manuscript Division, has been appointed Editor of the Civil War section of "Collector's Showcase" in *Manuscripts,* the quarterly publication of The Manuscript Society. He replaces John Y. Simon, who now devotes himself full-time to the Ulysses S. Grant Association. Mr. Cooney is particularly interested in the Civil War and Afro-American history, and has had articles published in *The Lincoln Herald, The Journal of Negro History,* and *Menckeniana.*

Mr. Cooney's first article in his new capacity, "General Grant and the Democrats," appears in the Winter 1973 issue of *Manuscripts.* The article discusses Grant's ambivalent attitude toward the Republican and Democratic parties–in 1867 the general appeared to be quite willing to accept a Presidential nomination from either party.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The **Welfare and Recreation Association** 1973 membership drive was launched with a keyworker's coffee in the Whittall Pavilion on Tuesday, January 23.

Plans for the membership drive and forthcoming WRA activities were discussed. Goals of increasing benefits to WRA members and making LC a more enjoyable place to work through WRA services, activities, and clubs were affirmed by the WRA Executive Board and keyworkers.

After the coffee, Donnie W. Draughon, Exchange and Gift Division and President of WRA, presented membership card number one to L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress.

Membership flyers identifying divisional keyworkers have been distributed to all employees. Staff members wanting to join the WRA should contact their divisional keyworkers. Membership dues are $1 for calendar year 1973.

CATALOGED SERIALS CONVERTED INTO A MARC FORMAT

The Library of Congress is planning to convert the catalog records for newly cataloged serials into machine-readable form beginning in February 1973. It is also anticipating distribution of these records on magnetic tapes on a subscription basis through the MARC Distribution Service. Serials in all roman alphabet languages will be included in the data base. Cyrillic, Greek, and Hebrew serial rocords, in transliteration, may be included at a later date. Records distributed will be structured according to the specifications found in *Serials: A MARC Format, A Preliminary Edition* and in its Addendum Number (available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20540, at 70 and 35 cents a copy respectively). Cataloging information will follow the guidelines provided in the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.* It is anticipated that approximately 10,000 records will be distributed in a year.

A questionnaire has been mailed to MARC subscribers and certain other organizations to ascertain the number of potential subscribers to the distribution service for MARC serial records and to determine the amount of interest in the possible later inclusion of transliterated records for Cyrillic, Greek, and Hebrew records. Questionnaires and further information may be obtained by individuals or organizations interested in such a service on request to the MARC Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Accessions List: Eastern Africa. Vol. 5, No. 6. November 1972. (pp. 344-438.) Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya.

Accessions List: India. Vol. 11, No. 11. November 1972. (pp. 819-907.) Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Accessions List: Pakistan. Quinquennial Index, 1967-1971. 1972. (pp. 1-98.) Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan.

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series, Vol. 25, Part 5, No. 2, Section 1: *Music; Current and Renewal Registrations.* July-December 1971. (ix, pp. 1701-2669.) Section 2: *Music; Name Index.* July-December 1971. (pp. 2671-3329.) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at $7.50 an issue (in two sections) or $15 a year, domestic, and $18.75 a year, foreign.

The Development of a Revolutionary Mentality. 1972. (157 p.) For sale by the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, or in person from the Information Counter in the Main Building of the Library, at $3.50 a copy.

The publication is a collection of papers and comments presented on May 5 and 6, 1972, at the first in a series of five symposia to be held by the Library in observance of the American Revolution Bicentennial. The series, made possible by a grant from the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, assembles distinguished scholars and historians in the field of American Revolutionary history to lecture and comment on selected topics of the period. The Cafritz Foundation also makes possible the publication of the papers presented at each symposium, preserving them for a wider audience.

Chairman of this first symposium, which explored the origins of the Revolution both in England and in America, was Richard B. Morris, Gouverneur Morris Professor of History at Columbia University and member of the Library's Advisory Committee on American Revolution Bicentennial Programs, whose brief comments on the Revolution and the study of the period serve as an introduction to the published papers. Speakers for the symposium and their topics were: Henry Steele Commager, Professor of History, Emeritus, Amherst College, "America and the Enlightenment", a paper; Caroline Robbins, Professor of History, Emeritus, Bryn Mawr College, "European Republicanism in the Century and a Half Before 1776", a paper; J. H. Plumb, Professor of Modern English History, University of Cambridge, "The Fascination of Republican Virtue Amongst the Known and the Unknown", a commentary; Richard Bushman, Professor of History, Boston University, "Corruption and Power in Provincial America", a paper; Edmund S. Morgan, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University, "Royal and Republican Corruption", a commentary; Pauline Maier, Assistant Professor of History, University of Massachusetts, "The Beginnings of American Republicanism, 1765-1776", a paper; Jack P. Greene, Professor of History, Johns Hopkins University, "The Preconditions for American Republicanism: A Comment", a commentary; Mary Beth Norton, Assistant Professor of History, Cornell University, "The Loyalist Critique of Revolution", a paper; and Esmond Wright, Director, Institute for United States Studies, University of London, "Men With Two Countries", a commentary.

Press Release: No. 73-3 (January 15) Thomas C. Brackeen Is Appointed Coordinator of Equal Opportunity Office at Library of Congress.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS

The *World Wide Business Publications Directory,* compiled by George M. and Herbert J. Smith (New York, Simon and Schuster, 1971. 593 p. Z7164.C8S55), "is virtually a 'directory of directories,' a 'directory of yearbooks, handbooks and encyclopedias,' as well as a directory of periodicals and research studies." The title, publisher, address, and price of each publication together with a concise description of its contents are provided in this directory. Intended as an international reference work with an extensive coverage of consumer publications, "it will be of particular value to market researchers, international traders, and financiers." An alphabetical listing by country guides the user to the economic, financial, and political background of each country covered. Such topics as transportation, communications, finance, insurance, and air pollution are covered. This book is available for consultation in the Main Reading Room. [*Jeffie Smith*]

The following three directories are available for reference use in the Science Reading Room.

The World Directory of Collections of Cultures of Microorganisms, compiled by S. M. Martin and C. Quadling of Canada, and M. L. Jones and V. B. Skerman of Australia for the World Federation for Culture Collections of the International Associations of Microbiological Societies (New York, Wiley-Interscience, 1972. xlviii, 560 p., QR64.5.267), is the result of an international cooperative effort to provide a means for locating samples of a particular species of microorganism or a cell line. The international nature of the compendium, which owes its origin to an initiative by the Japanese Federation of Culture Collections and was in part sponsored by UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and the

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

A summary account of the Commission's part in the
planning of the Library of Congress
James Madison Memorial Building

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JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

A summary account of the Commission's part in the
planning of the Library of Congress
James Madison Memorial Building

Harold W. Dodds, Chairman

October 15, 1972

The James Madison Memorial Commission

Senators:

Jennings Randolph

Alan Bible

Wallace F. Bennett

Roman L. Hruska

Representatives:

Emanuel Celler

John M. Slack, Jr.

William C. Wampler

Fletcher Thompson

Public Members

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, Chairman

Dr. Colgate W. Darden, Jr.

Dr. William T. Hutchinson

Dr. Benjamin E. Powell

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

A summary account of the Commission's part in the planning of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building

The Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, now under construction on Capitol Hill, across Independence Avenue from the main building of the Library of Congress, represents the consensus of opinion of the members of the Memorial Commission expressed at its first meeting twelve years ago. Since Madison's achievements as historian, political scientist, and statesman were so largely in the realm of the intellect, which led him to be called the Father of the Constitution, a library building to be administered by the Library of Congress naturally appeared to be a most appropriate and significant means for memorializing his contributions to America. Moreover, the Commission agreed from the beginning that the memorial should serve a practical purpose, a condition which would be fulfilled by a building which would mitigate the urgent need of the Library of Congress for more space and, at the same time, serve as an educational and research center.

The Commission was established by Act of Congress, approved April 8, 1960, to consider and formulate "plans for the design, construction, and location of a permanent memorial to James Madison in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in its immediate environs." It consists of twelve members: four public members appointed by the President of the United States, four Senators by the President of the Senate, and four Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. President Eisenhower appointed Harold W. Dodds, president emeritus of Princeton University, to be chairman of the Commission; other presidential appointees were Colgate W. Darden, Jr., former Governor of Virginia and former president of the University of Virginia; William T. Hutchinson, former head of the history department of the University of Chicago and then editor of *The Papers of James Madison;* and Clinton M. Hester, Esquire, a former administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Vice President Nixon appointed Senators A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, Spessard L. Holland of Florida, Frank Carlson of Kansas, and Wallace F. Bennett of Utah. Speaker Rayburn appointed Representatives Howard W. Smith of Virginia, John M. Slack, Jr., of West Virginia, Richard H. Poff of Virginia, and Arch A. Moore, Jr., of West Virginia. Subsequently Senators Robertson, Carlson, and Holland retired and were replaced by Senators Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska, and Alan Bible of Nevada, respectively. When Representative Poff resigned from the Commission he

was succeeded by Representative Glenn Andrews of Alabama, who in turn was succeeded by Representative Fletcher Thompson of Georgia. When Representative Smith retired he was succeeded by Representative Emanuel Celler of New York. Representative William C. Wampler of Virginia replaced Representative Moore upon the latter's retirement. Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, Librarian of Duke University, was appointed by President Nixon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hester in the summer of 1971.

Mr. Hester was an ardent admirer of Madison and a student of the Madison period in American history, and as chairman of the executive committee of the Commission rendered invaluable service in many ways. Fortunately he lived to see the full estimated construction cost of $90,000,000 appropriated for the Madison Memorial Building.

To summarize: the Commission today consists of Harold W. Dodds, Colgate W. Darden, Jr., William T. Hutchison, Benjamin E. Powell; Senators Wallace F. Bennett, Jennings Randolph, Roman L. Hruska, and Alan Bible; and Representatives John M. Slack, Jr., Fletcher Thompson, Emanuel Celler, and William C. Wampler.

On September 8, 1960, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated for expenses of the Commission. The next month an office was established in the Executive Office Building and a secretary was supplied by the White House. In May 1961 the office was moved to 722 Jackson Place. A year later it was closed and all office responsibilities were assumed by Mr. Hester. Thereafter his office served as administrative headquarters of the Commission without cost to the Federal Government. When the first appropriation had been exhausted he met office expenses out of his own pocket. He continued to do so until his death, when his office was closed and the administrative work was assumed by the chairman, also at no cost to the Government. In 1965 a second $10,000 was appropriated to cover the necessary expenses of the Commission. No further moneys have been appropriated and it is estimated that the unexpended balance of the second appropriation will suffice for the foreseeable future.

The Commission Recommends a Memorial Library

At its first meeting (December 2, 1960) the Commission decided that the memorial should be one that would best convey the essence of Madison's vital contributions to his country which led him to be called the Father of the Constitution. He was the foremost scholar in attendance at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and a chief architect of the Bill of Rights embodied in the first ten amendments to the Constitution. He was coauthor of the influential Federalist Papers which advocated the adoption of the proposed Constitution by the several states. At Washington's urging he became a candidate for and was elected a member of the first House of Representatives to assist Washington in putting the new Constitution into

effect. He was Secretary of State in Jefferson's cabinet, fourth President of the United States, and chancellor of the University of Virginia.

Because Madison's contributions were so largely in the area of ideas and because he had as early as 1783 proposed to the Continental Congress the idea of a Library of Congress composed of books "proper to the use of Congress" and because the Library of Congress was sadly in need of more space, including space for the proper custody, use, and display of its historic treasures relating to our early history, the Commission concluded to recommend that a library be built in his honor, to be administered by the Library of Congress, as the most fitting memorial that could be established.

It was the thought of the Commission that his monument might combine exhibition features with a library which would be devoted to the custody and display of whatever papers and memorabilia of Mr. Madison that might be, or might become, available and to publications and documents dealing with events in which he had participated. If attractively conceived, it would be visited by the public and serve to memorialize his part in the drafting and adoption of the Constitution and the early development of our Federal system of government, with its balance between national authority and the domain of the states. It was felt that the combination of the two elements would be both practical and educational. The Commission believed that the significance of Madison's services had too long been obscured by the more dramatic personalities of Washington and Jefferson and that a national memorial in his honor had been too long delayed.

The Act establishing the Memorial Commission prescribed that it "give particular study to the feasibility of utilizing the columns taken from the old East Front of the Capitol." After study of the issues involved the Commission concluded that the proposal was not feasible. The Architect of the Capitol advised, in consultation with architects associated with the work in process on the East Front of the Capitol, that the columns were of sandstone and already had suffered considerable deterioration and consequently that their preservation called for indoor use or, at least, use in some thoroughly protected setting. Obviously a working library could not fulfill this condition in a manner to match the historic importance of the columns.

Site Selected

Several possible sites were studied and dismissed as impracticable from the standpoint of efficient administration by the Library of Congress or as unsuitable for a memorial of such great national significance. One site that seemed to fulfill all requirements was square 732 on Capitol Hill, east of the Old House Office Building, consisting of two city blocks on Independence Avenue directly south of the main building of the Library of Congress. The space had recently been purchased by the Government and was to be cleared as the buildings thereon were vacated by the current tenants. On March 3, 1961, at a meeting of the Commission attended by

Speaker Rayburn, George Stewart, then the Architect of the Capitol, and L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress, several sites were discussed. The concensus of opinion was that the best of all was square 732. At its meeting on March 11, 1961, the Commission formally adopted this plot of land as its preference, a decision strongly supported by Speaker Rayburn and later Speaker McCormack.

In July 1961 preliminary sketches for an impressive Madison Memorial in a beautifully landscaped setting, prepared gratis by the architects who had been engaged to draw plans for a possible second large annex to the Library of Congress, were presented for study by the Commission. According to this first design the memorial building was to have three underground floors in which would be placed the papers of twenty-three presidents of the United States and other irreplaceable treasured documents in the collections of the Library of Congress. The ground floor was to contain a hall in which Madison could be memorialized by historical exhibits in such a way as to bring to the attention of the American people the principles advanced by Madison and embodied in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The two upper floors in the building were to be for scholars, journalists, and others engaged in historical research. In the planning of this building the Commission received the full cooperation of the Library of Congress although, quite properly, the Librarian was at pains to point out that it would meet only a fraction of the Library's requirements.

The chairman of the Commission and the chairman of its executive committee gave a great deal of time and attention as to how the memorial space should be designed, what it should contain, and by what methods its message could be presented in a manner to interest and inform the public. The Commission had particularly in mind the hosts of school children who visit Washington each year on guided educational tours. A number of authorities in the various problems of museum administration and public exhibits were consulted. Particularly helpful were the officials of the National Park Service and representatives of the Library of Congress, whose success in establishing and administering national museums was generally recognized.

Efforts, assisted by authorities in the Library of Congress, to discover available Madison memorabilia, other than the papers now in the possession of the Library of Congress, with which to furnish the memorial area, have on the whole been disappointing. Madison was not a rich man and little material of this kind exists. It is possible, however, that some will become available as the building now under construction takes shape.

In the summer of 1961 companion joint resolutions implementing the recommendation of the Commission and authorizing the sum of $39,000,000 for the preparation of plans and the construction of a memorial library were introduced in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. Among other things the resolutions prescribed that the superstructure should "be in keeping with the prevailing architecture of the buildings on Capitol Hill" and to be approved by the House Office Building

Commission. After appropriate hearings they were approved by both the House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee of Public Works and the Senate Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works but were never reported out by either of the full Committees.

Authorization of Large Building Secured

As discussion proceeded in Congress and between the Memorial Commission, the Librarian of Congress, the House Office Building Commission, and the Joint Committee on the Library, it became clear that although the building as originally planned by the Commission would give proper custody to the papers of past presidents and other irreplaceable historic documents in the Library of Congress's possession plus highly desirable working space for students and authors studying the early period of American history, it would supply but 24 per cent of the space required by the Library of Congress over the next 25 years. On the other hand Congress had not approved the request of the Library of Congress for a second large annex to be built on an area of four city squares east of its present large annex. The site was occupied by privately owned residences many of which had been recently renovated. Naturally the owners, with considerable popular support, opposed the expropriation of their homes for more space for the Library of Congress. As hope dimmed that Congress would authorize both the Madison Memorial and also a large second annex sufficient to meet the full needs of the Library, it was decided to abandon the original plan of a relatively small building in favor of a new plan for a much larger Madison Memorial Building which could be built on square 732 and which it was estimated would be sufficient to meet at least 85 per cent of the estimated Library needs for a quarter of a century.

In brief, two years of unsuccessful effort to obtain authorization for the construction of the Madison Memorial as originally planned and equally unsuccessful efforts by the Library of Congress to obtain authority to build a second annex led naturally to the conclusion that the two projects be joined into one large building which would occupy the full area of square 732 at considerable savings under the original plans for two buildings. While the change represented some dilution of the prominent memorial aspects of the Commission's first proposal, it was, nevertheless, felt that it would have been approved by Madison as satisfying the most critical needs of the Library of Congress as well as affording greater economy and efficiency in operation.

The decision to build one large building, to be known as the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, received the approval of both Houses and became law on October 19, 1965. Thus the purpose for which the Memorial Commission had been established five years earlier was in large measure accomplished. The Act contained an authorization of $75,000,000 for the planning and construction of the building. Congress

thereafter appropriated under this authorization $500,000 for the preparation of preliminary plans.

The Act further provided that

> (a) the Architect of the Capitol under the direction jointly of the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, and the Joint Committee on the Library, after consultation with a committee designated by the American Institute of Architects, is authorized and directed to construct (including, but not limited to, the preparation of all necessary designs, plans and specifications) in square 732 in the District of Columbia a third Library of Congress fireproof building, which shall be known as the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building. The design of such building shall include a Madison Memorial Hall and shall be in keeping with the prevailing architecture of the Federal buildings on Capitol Hill. The Madison Memorial Hall shall be developed in consultation with the James Madison Memorial Commission.

A Coordinating Committee was established to consult with the Architect of the Capitol on the construction of the building. It is composed of representatives of the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, the Joint Committee on the Library, and one member of the Madison Commission. Senator B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library in alternate years, is chairman of the Coordinating Committee. At the time of his death Mr. Hester was serving as the Memorial Commission's representative on the Coordinating Committee. At present the chairman of the Commission is serving in this capacity. In June 1966 the Coordinating Committee approved the selection of the firm of DeWitt, Poor and Shelton as the architects to be associated with the Architect of the Capitol and in August 1967 preliminary plans for a Madison Memorial Library were unveiled at a press conference.

Efforts to secure additional funds, beyond the $500,000 appropriated in 1965 for preliminary plans, were deferred by Congress until 1969, when the sum of $2,800,000 was appropriated towards the preparation of final drawings and specifications. The appropriation was made conditional upon the adoption of a joint resolution authorizing an increase in the total cost of the building from the $75,000,000 specified in 1965 to $90,000,000, necessitated by increased costs of construction. The qualifying resolution was introduced by Senator Jordan and was duly adopted, and the appropriation of $2,800,000 thereby became available. The next year a further appropriation of $15,610,000 was made for the costs of excavation and foundations; and finally the balance to cover the complete estimated cost of $90,000,000 was included in the appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year 1972.

The Memorial Hall

As already mentioned, the Act of 1965 authorizing the Madison Library continued the Commission by providing that the Memorial Hall, prescribed by the Act, be developed in consultation with the Madison Memorial Commission. At the suggestion of the Commission, the Coordinating Committee retained the services of George Nelson and Gordon Chadwick of New York, exhibits consultants with broad experience in planning space for historical exhibits, to advise on the design of the Hall, the purposes it should serve, and the manner in which material appropriate to the space and purpose of the Hall could be presented best to interest and inform the public.

The Memorial Hall is to be a dignified room, designed in a simple style that harks back to the classical concepts of Madison's time. It will be entered from the lobby of the building and be two stories in height. At the far end of the room there will be a statue of Madison, carved in white marble, seated on a dark marble plinth and outlined against a curved screen of warm marble. Mr. Walker Hancock has been selected as sculptor. The ceiling of the room is to be supported by columns of travertine marble, which will divide the room into a broad center aisle and two minor side aisles. The floor is to be of marble in two contrasting tones, and the side walls of the room of teak. On the panels, on the side walls, will be incised some of Madison's historic observations and maxims in classic letters picked-out in golf leaf. Also, according to present plans, a quotation from Madison will be inscribed on each side of the main entrance to the building.

The room is planned with a panelled acoustic ceiling, so that the acoustics will be correct for either a speaker or a general discussion, or for music, or speeches or information relayed from a central area.

At the far end of the Hall behind the statue of James Madison, there will be an inviting access to a two-story exhibit area. The ground area will be designed to acquaint distinguished visitors, tourists, school children, and others with James Madison and his contributions. This will be accomplished by presenting a series of exhibits using materials relating to Madison's life and times, drawn primarily from the collections of the Library of Congress. It is planned to change these exhibits from time to time in order to shift the focus from one aspect of Madison's career to another.

On the second level, directly above the first floor exhibits, will be an additional area planned for the display of the many materials in the rich collections of the Library, many of which relate especially to the early history of the United States. This area is designed for flexibility and the accommodation of the widest possible variety of materials.

Exhibit cases and facilities in both areas will be especially designed to provide an ideal environment for the display and protection of the Library's most valuable materials. Lighting, temperature, humidity, and the quality of the air in the cases will be closely controlled.

It will be a building of warm white marble set on a granite base, containing a gross area of 2,112,492 square feet of which approximately 1,700,000 will be assignable space. It will cover 60 per cent of the gross area of the plot. The main public entrance will be on Independence Avenue. The building will be set back 78 feet on the Independence Avenue side, 39 feet on the C Street side, and 61 feet on the First and Second Streets sides, thus providing space for landscaping on all sides. It will be connected with the main building of the Library of Congress across Independence Avenue by a pedestrian and service tunnel, which in turn will connect with the existing tunnel between the Library and its Annex. The main entrance, two stories in height at grade level, lends itself to a monumental public lobby, which will serve as an entrance to the Memorial Hall.

Architecturally, as required by law, the building is being related to its environment and is in keeping with the architecture of other Federal buildings on Capitol Hill. Because of certain considerations, among them site restrictions and functional plan requirements, it does not mirror the design of any contiguous building.

The Significance of the Madison Memorial to the American People

When the Library of Congress occupies the James Madison Memorial Building—sometime during 1976—it will, for the first time in over 25 years, be able to house and protect its great collections properly, provide adequate and comfortable working conditions for the staff, and make available suitable facilities for the scholars and researchers who depend upon its great collections to support their studies and investigations.

The collections of the Library now number some 85 million items, about 20 million photographs (among other materials) having been added in the past year. Included in the total are more than 16 million books, 3 million maps, 30 million manuscripts, and vast quantities of other materials which make the Library the country's greatest respository of the printed word.

For more than 10 years the Library has been forced to shelve books on the floors of the stacks and in other areas—in fact, wherever space could be found. The Madison Building will enable the Library to shelve and protect its valuable and, in many instances, irreplaceable materials properly and under environmental conditions especially designed to insure their longevity.

At the same time that the Madison Building is providing essential protection for these collections, it will also provide better working conditions for the Library staff. For years, many of the staff of the Library of Congress have worked in the most uncomfortable conditions, in the bookstacks (which were not designed as office areas), in temporary quarters in hallways and corridors, and in space originally designed for exhibits. The

resulting noise, the crowded work space, and the lack of privacy have hampered the work of the Library in a significant and measurable way. The Madison Building will also make it possible to remove the unsightly temporary offices and to restore the present buildings to their original functions.

For the American people the Madison Memorial Library means not only a suitable and handsome memorial to James Madison, but the best possible protection for the priceless collections of one of the greatest research libraries in the world, better services for the scholars and students who use these materials, and a repository for the nation's cultural record of which we can be justly proud.

The members of the Madison Commission past and present may find satisfaction in the thought that they have helped to memorialize one of the greatest of the Founding Fathers and to perpetuate the ideas he advocated and have simultaneously aided in the solution of the desperate need of the Library of Congress for more and better space.

Although the first plan of the Commission undoubtedly appeared as a threat to the proposal of the Library of Congress for a second annex, sufficient to meet its whole need, the Commission from the beginning enjoyed the cooperation of the Librarian of Congress. Virtue is said to be its own reward but in this case it served to bring about a conjunction of interests and the construction of a fine dual-purpose structure conveniently located on Capitol Hill—the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.

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Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Australia, is further evident in the introduction and other sections of text that appear in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, and Japanese. In addition to a main listing of collections in English, the directory contains a geographical index, an index of collections by type of microorganism (algae, fungi, etc.), an index of the main interests of the collections (e.g., medical microbiology), and a personnel index. Especially valuable are lists of individual microorganisms, keyed to the collections, with cross-references or other mechanisms to indicate preferred nomenclature. Separate lists cover algae, bacteria, fungi, lichens, protozoa, tissue cultures (subdivided into animal tissue cultures and host origins of animal and plant tissue cultures), viruses (animal, bacterial, insect, and plant), and yeasts. An appendix contains examples of questionnaires and forms used in collecting the data.

The first issue of *Directory of Engineering Documentation Sources* (California, Global Engineering Documentation Services, 1972. 369 p., Z5852.G5) is a consolidated cross-index of document initialisms (acronyms) assigned by Government and industrial organizations to technical and/or management specifications, standards, reports, and related publications. The directory is divided into six sections: an alphabetical listing of document initialism series with the name of the originating organization, indexes to document series, sources for procuring documents, code identification numbers, U.S. Government organization charts, and document series issued by Government organizations.

The 81st edition of the Electrical World *Directory of Electric Utilities* (New York, McGraw-Hill, 1972. 951 p., TK1194.M3) is the updated record of the names of electric light and power utilities of the United States and Canada with the names and titles of executive and operating personnel. It includes equipment and system characteristics, number of customers, major interconnections, average kilowatt hour rates, and system heat rates.

[Catherine Bahn and Staffan Rosenborg]

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Library Meetings and Workshops Scheduled

The Information Industry Association will hold its fifth National Meeting on April 1-4, at the Penn Center Holiday Inn in Philadelphia. The meeting will feature a critical analysis and self-evaluation of the information industry, and will include discussion sessions on production techniques and information marketing strategies, information industry activies, and "a controversy session of hot topics." Information is available from Paul G. Zurkowski, Executive Director, Information Industry Association, 904 Montgomery Building, Washington, D.C. 20014.

The Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, Pittsburgh Council on Higher Education, and Pittsburgh Regional Library Center will sponsor a conference on "Resource Sharing in Libraries" for presidents and librarians from Pennsylvania colleges and universities. The conference will be held on April 11 and 12 at the Hotel Webster Hall in Pittsburgh, and will allow administrators to discuss plans for institutions of higher education to cut the cost of library services by sharing resources. Topics to be discussed in individual sessions are reasons for sharing library resources; cooperation in the areas of acquisition, processing, storage, and delivery services; current cooperative programs; and ways of establishing cooperative services. Additional information and registration material are available from Allen Kent, Director, Office of Communications Programs, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

The Intellectual Freedom Committee of the ALA will sponsor a national prototype workshop on intellectual freedom, to be held in Chicago, April 16 and 17. Funded by the annual J. Morris Jones-World Book Encyclopedia-ALA Goals Award, the workshop will spotlight pressure groups and would-be censors "who try to tell libraries what books or materials are fit for public consumption," and will discuss the *Library Bill of Rights*, tactics to counter an attack on intellectual freedom, and public relations techniques used to influence favorable community opinion. Participation in the workshop will be limited to one representative from each state Intellectual Freedom Committee and one representative from each state library association. The goal of the workshop is to prepare each participant to plan and carry out a similar workshop on the state or regional level. Additional information can be obtained from the Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

The American Society for Information Science will hold its 36th Annual Meeting at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, on October 21-25. The theme of the meeting will be "Information: Benefits and Costs," and will feature technical papers, formal debates, panel discussions, and special Interest Group activities. Exhibitors will display and demonstrate the

latest products of the information industry. Additional information on the meeting is available from H. W. Jones, Northrop Corporation, Aircraft Division, Hawthorne, Calif. 90250, or Robert McAfee, Jr., ASIS Headquarters, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The **Library of the Boston Athenaeum** will sponsor a "Second Seminar in the Application of Chemical and Physical Methods to the Conservation of Library and Archival Materials," to be held in Boston on October 1-5. The two-part seminar will devote three days to the study of the theoretical aspects of the conservation of library materials; the examination and treatment of damaged materials; and a review of the latest developments in research on the causes of deterioration, new restoration techniques, and recent literature on the subject. Topics to be discussed during the final two days of the seminar are administrative aspects of conservation including planning for total conservation; staff organization and management; recruiting, education, and training of conservation personnel; budget considerations; disaster control; and criteria for on-the-premise repair and restoration versus professional assistance. Those interested may apply for registration by contacting the Boston Athenaeum, 10 1/2 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108.

The **Illinois Chapter of the Special Libraries Association** will sponsor a one-day workshop entitled "Sources for the Seventies," a continuing education seminar on current reference materials, to be held at the Drake Hotel in Chicago on March 30. Topics to be discussed are: "Science and Technology Sources," "Business and Marketing Sources," and "Public Affairs and General Reference Sources."

Registration materials and information are available from William D. Murphy, Librarian, Kirkland & Ellis, 2900 Pridential Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

CUNY to Offer Courses in Library Science

The City University of New York Center for the Advancement of Library-Information Science will offer a series of six courses for library and information personnel on information access, technology, and management which will begin on February 13 and continue through May 19. The courses, offered under the auspices of the Center's Professional Development Program, will include: Basic Mathematics, Content Analysis, Census Data Use, Information Center Management, PL/1 Workshop and Systems Analysis.

Course descriptions and registration information are available from Vivian S. Sessions, Director, Center for the Advancement of Library-Information Science, 33 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10001.